内蒙古道虎沟中侏罗世假古蝉属化石 (同翅目, 古蝉科)

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摘 要 描述古蝉科化石 3 新种,即多点假古蝉 Pseudocossus punctulosus sp. nov.,美丽假古蝉 P. bellus sp. nov., 弯脉假古蝉 P. ancylivenius sp. nov.。所有标本均采自内蒙古宁城道虎沟中侏罗世九龙山组,其中 2 个新种保存有完整的臀区。模式标本保存在首都师范大学生命科学学院。

关键词 古蝉科,新种,化石,中侏罗世,内蒙古. 中图分类号 Q915.819.7

Butler 于 1873 年根据同翅目化石标本建立 1 化 石新属 Palaeontina Butler, 1873, 但将之归为鳞翅 目。 随后 Oppenheim 于 1885 年建立 2 新属 2 新种 (Palaeocossus jurassicus Oppenheim, 1885, Phragmatoecites damesi Oppenheim, 1885)。 Handlirsch 于 1906年对这些化石进行研究,建立1新科一古蝉科 Palaeonitinidae Handlirsch, 1906, 并将已发表的 3 属 (Palaeontina Butler, 1873; Palaeocossus Oppenh eim, 1885; Phragmatoecites Oppenheim, 1885) 转移 至此科。此后对古蝉科的研究发展迅速,目前世界 已报道古蝉科昆虫化石种类共29属55种、其分布 时代从二叠世至白垩世。包括二叠世1种,三叠世4 种、侏罗世 46 种、白垩世 4 种、未知 1 种、其中在 侏罗世发现的昆虫化石居多, 占全部已发表古蝉科 昆虫化石种类的 83.6%, 包括中国记载 15 属 21 种 (Ren et al., 1998) o

假古蝉属 Pseudocossus Martynov, 1931 自 Martynov 在 1931 年建立以来, 在 1965 年, 1982 年和 1997 年相继由 Becker-Migdisova 和 Wootton (1965)、Kolosnitsyna (1982) 和张海春 (1997) 进行扩充, 现世界已报道 4 种 (Pseudocossus zemcuznicovi Martynov, 1931; P. turgaiensis Becker Migdisova et Wootton, 1965; P. mirabilis Kolosnitsyna, 1982; P. strenus Zhang, 1997)。在已发表的 4 种中,臀区特征的保存全部或部分缺失,对臀脉 (A) 的特征描述缺乏证据。

我们自内蒙古宁城道虎沟的九龙山组 (Jiulongshan Formation) 地层中采到大量的昆虫化石, 其中包括本文的3件假古蝉属化石。从昆虫化 石组合面貌来看,其地质时代应归为中侏罗世(Ren et al., 2002)。本文的 3 个新种化石保存有清晰的翅脉特征,并且有 2 个新种化石保存有完整的臀区,为补充描述臀脉(A)的特征提供了有力的证据。

本文所有线条图均借助于 Leica MZ12.5 显微镜 附带绘图臂辅助完成。全部标本现保存于首都师范大学生命科学学院昆虫演化与环境变迁重点实验室。

同翅目 Homoptera

古蝉科 Palaeontinidae Handlirsch, 1906 假古蝉属 Pseudocossus Martynov, 1931

Pseu dowssus Becker Migdisova & Wootton, 1965. Palaeon i. J., 2: 69

Psau docossus Carpenter, 1992. Treat. Invert. Pale. Part R. Arthropoda, 4 (3): 214 217.

Pseu dowssus Martynov, 1931. Ann. Soc. Paleon t. Russ., 9: 93-122. Pseu dowssus Zhang, 1997. Ent. Sin., 4 (4): 312-323.

属征修订 翅型较大,前翅三角形。翅前缘具有明显的结点,结脉发育。Sc 与 R+ M 在基部平行,且 Sc 具分支。R 在结点前分 2 支,Rs 与 $M\iota$ 间有一短横脉相连。横脉 m_{τ} cua 长且弯曲。A 分为 $A\iota$ 和 A_2 ,且 A_2 具 1 支脉。翅具有斑纹。

假 古 蝉属 Pseuducossus Martynov, 1931 由 Martynov, 1931 年建立, 现全世界已发表 4 种。由于化石保存的原因,臀区部分或全部缺失,对 A 脉的特征缺乏详细描述。在新发表的 3 种中,2 种保存有完整的臀区,观察到 A 脉具有 2 支,且 Ω 具 1 支脉。

多点假古蝉,新种 Pseudocossus punctulosus **sp. nov.** (图 1, 3)

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正模,一块左前翅标本,翅基部和端部缺失。 编号: CNU H NN2005001。

产地及层位:内蒙古道虎沟,九龙山组 (中侏罗世)。

形态描述 前翅 (保存部分) 长 42 mm; 宽 23 mm。结脉清晰,其到达翅前缘处有明显的结点。CP 发育,延伸至结点处结束。Sc 终止于结点,具有 6 支斜脉。R 分为 R1 和 Rs,均不分支。R1 在分支点处与 Sc 结合,并在结点前与 Sc 分离,平行于 Rs 并平缓延伸至翅端。M 与 R 在翅基部分离,M 在结脉经过前分为 M1+2 和 M3+4 在结点前同时分支,Rs 与 M1 间有一短横脉 r m。M 与 CuA 在基部以横脉 m cua 相连。CuA 在结脉通过处分为 CuAi 和 GuA2 2 支,M4 与 GuA以"S"形横脉 m cua 相连,交 CuA 于分支点。CuP 不弯曲,与结脉同时到达翅缘。臀区可见 A脉 2 支。

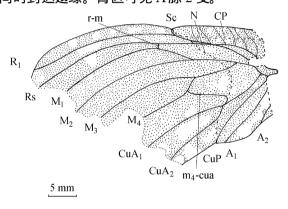


图 1 多点假古蝉,新种 Pseudocossus punctulosus sp. nov. 模式标本 (type species): CNU H NN2005001 前翅 (venation of the forewing)

讨论 该种具有明显的 CP,且 Sc 分多支,结点和结脉明显等特征,无疑应归为 Pseudocossus。新种 Sc 分为 6 支; R_1 在分支点处与 Sc 结合,并在结点与 M 分支点之间与 Sc 分离; M_{1+2} 在结点前分为 M_1 和 M_2 等特征与已知的 3 种均有明显的区别。

词源:源于拉丁词"punctulosus",表示翅面多点。

美丽假古蝉,新种 Pseudocossus bellus **sp. nov.** (图 2, 4)

正模,一块左前翅标本,翅后缘缺失。编号: CNU H NN2005002。

产地及层位: 内蒙古道虎沟, 九龙山组 (中侏罗世)。

形态描述 前翅 (保存部分) 长 52 mm; 宽 24 mm。前翅具有明显的结点。具 CP 脉。Sc 终止于结点、具5 支斜脉。R 在结脉通过处分为 R₁ 和 R₈、均

不分支。 R_1 在结点前与 Sc 结合并很快分开,随后平行于 Rs 并平缓延伸至翅端。R 与 M 在翅基部分离,M 在结脉经过前分为 M_{1+2} 和 M_{3+4} 两支。R 在 M 分支点的水平位置向 Sc 靠近又远离,并不与 Sc 接触。 M_{3+4} 分支早于 M_{1+2} , M_{1+2} 在与结点同一水平位置处分为 M_1 和 M_2 两支。Rs 与 M_1 间有一短横脉 r m。R+M 与 CuA 在基部以横脉相连。CuA 在结脉通过处分为 CuA1 和 CuA2 支, M_4 4 与 CuA以"S" 形横脉 m_r cua 相连,交 CuA7 于分支点。CuP7 不分支,略弯曲与结脉同时到达翅缘。臀区可见 A M_2 7 之,且 M_3 8 具 M_4 9 包 M_4 9 是 M_4 9

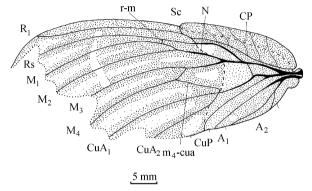


图 2 美丽假古蝉,新种 Pseudocossus bellus sp. nov. 模式标本 (type species): CNU H NN2005002 前翅 (venation of the forewing)

讨论 新种与 P. z em cuznicovi 相似,但新种 R_1 与 Sc 结合后立刻分开;R 在 M 分支点的水平位置向 Sc 靠近又远离,并不与 Sc 接触; M_{3+4} 分支早于 M_{1+2} ;R+M 与 GuA 在基部以横脉相连;臀区保存 完整,Az 具 1 短支脉;可区别于后者。

词源:源于拉丁词"bellus",意为美丽的。

弯脉假古蝉,新种 Pseudocossus ancylivenius **sp. nov.** (图 5~ 6)

正模,一块右前翅标本,翅后缘缺失。编号: CNU H NN2005003。

产地及层位: 内蒙古道虎沟, 九龙山组 (中侏罗世)。

形态描述 前翅(保存部分)长 45 mm; 宽 22 mm。前翅具有明显的结点。具 CP。Sc 终止于结点,具有 4 支斜脉。R 在与 R+ M 分离后和 Sc 平行,在结脉通过处分为 R₁ 和 R₈,均不分支。R₁ 与 Sc 结合,并在结点前与 Sc 分离,平行于 R₈ 并平缓延伸至翅端。M 在结脉经过前分为 M_{1+ 2}和 M_{3+ 4}两支。M_{1+ 2}分支在结点前,早于 M_{3+ 4}分支。M₄ 脉在分支点处强烈向下弯曲后平行于 M₃ 到达翅末端。R₈ 与 M₁ 间有一短横脉 r_m。R+ M 与 CuA 在基部以横脉



- 图 3 多点假古蝉, 新种 Pseudocossus punctulosus sp. nov.
- 图 4 美丽假古蝉, 新种 Pseudocossus bdlus sp. nov.
- 图 5 弯脉假古蝉, 新种 Pseudocossus ancylivenius sp. nov.

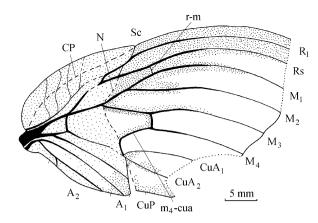


图 6 弯脉假古蝉,新种 *Beudocossus ancylivenius* sp. nov. 模式标本 (type species): CNU H NN2005003 前翅 (venation of the forewing)

相连。CuA 在 结脉通过处分为 CuA_1 和 CuA_2 2 支, M_4 与 CuA 以弯曲横脉 m_4 - cua 相连,交 CuA 于分支点。CuP 不分支。臀区可见 A 脉 2 支,且 A_2 具 1 短支脉。

讨论 该种与 P. punctulosus sp. nov. 和 P. bellus sp. nov. 相似,但新种 R 与 R+ M 分离后和 Sc 平行; M_{l+2} 分支在结点前,早于 M_{3+4} 分支; M_4 脉在分支点处强烈向下弯曲后平行于 M_3 到达翅末端;可区别于后者。

词源: 源于拉丁词 "an cylo" + 拉丁词 "ven -", 阳性, 表示弯曲的脉。

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MIDDLE JURASSIC PSEUDOCOSS US FOSSILS FROM DAOHUGOU, INNER MONGOLIA IN CHINA (HOMOPTERA, PALAEONTINIDAE)

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Abstract In this paper three new species of fossil *Pseudocossus* are described: *Pseudocossus fuscus* sp. nov., *P. bellus* sp. nov. and *P. ancylivenius* sp. nov. All the specimens were collected from Middle Jurassic Jiulongshan Formation of Inner Mongolia in China. All type specimens are deposited in the Capital Normal University.

Ps eudocossus punctulosus sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 3)

Holotype. A single forewing, only the middle part of the wing preserved, No: CNU H NN2005001.

Horizon and locality. Jiulongshan Formation, Middle Jurassic, Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia in China.

Description. For ewing (preserved part) 42 mm long, 23 mm wide. The new species is established on a single left forewing. The anterior margin distinctly

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indented where the nodal line reaching the margin. CP present and ending at the same point where the nodal line reaching the margin. Sc with 6 oblique veinlets, terminating at the indentation. R₁ fused with Sc at the point of R₁ arising from R, and departing from Sc a little before the level of indentation, gradually becoming flattened and ending in apex. Rs parallel to R₁ after the indentation. R and M separating near the basal part of the wing. M dividing into M₁₊₂ and M₃₊ 4 before the nodal line. M₁₊ 2 dividing into M₁, M_2 a little before the indentation; M_1 connect with Rs by a crossvein r m a little after the indentation. M_{3+4} forking at the same level of the dividing point of M₁₊₂. Crossvein m cua short and straight; m₄ cua slightly S-shaped. CuA with 2 long branches. CuP straight. Small clavus with two single anal veins (A₁ and A_2).

Comparison. This new species can be separated by the following features: Sc with 6 oblique veinlets; R_1 fused with Sc at the point of R_1 arising from R and also a little after the point of M dividing into $M_{1+\ 2}$ and $M_{3+\ 4}$; $M_{1+\ 2}$ dividing into M_1 , M_2 a little before the indentation.

Etymology. From Latin "punctulosus" - many spots on the wing.

Pseudocossus bellus sp. nov. (Figs. 2, 4)

Holotype. A single forewing, with posterior margin missing, No: CNU H NN2005002.

Horizon and locality. Jiulongshan Formation, Middle Jurassic, Dachugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia in China.

Description Forewing (preserved part) 52 mm long, 24 mm wide. The new species is known from a single left forewing. Forewing with pronounced indentation of costal margin. CP present. Sc with 5 oblique veinlets, ending at the indentation. R_1 fused with Sc a little after the point of R dividing into R_1 and Rs, and soon departing from Sc a little before the level of indentation. R close to Sc at the level of M dividing into M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} , but not coalesced with it. Rs parallel to R_1 after R_1 departing from Sc. R and M separating near the basal part of the wing. M branched dichotomously, M_{1+2} separating distad of M_{3+4} . M_{1+2}

dividing into M_1 , M_2 at the same level of indentation; M_1 connect with Rs by a short crossvein r-m. Crossvein m_r cua obviously long and connected with CuA at its point of separation into CuA₁ and CuA₂. CuA with 2 long branches. CuP single. Clavus with two anal veins, and A_2 branches.

Comparison. The new species is similar to P. zemcuznicovi, but differ from the latter in R_1 fused with Sc a little after the point of R dividing into R_1 and R_5 , and soon departing from Sc a little before the level of indentation; R close to Sc at the level of M dividing into M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} , but not coalesced with it; M_{1+2} separating distad of M_{3+4} ; A_2 branches.

Etymology. From Latin "bellus" - beautiful.

Pseudocossus ancylivenius **sp. nov.** (Figs. 5-6)

Holotype A single forewing, with basal area missing, No: CNU H NN2005003.

Horizon and locality. Jiulongshan Formation, Middle Jurassic, Daohugou Village, Ningcheng County, Inner Mongolia in China.

Description. For ewing (preserved part) 45 mm long, 22 mm wide. The specimen shows a single right forewing. The anterior margin is indented where the nodal line reaches the margin. CP present and end at indentation point. Sc with 4 oblique veinlets, ending at the indentation. R_1 fused with Sc and departed from Sc a little before the level of indentation. R_1 parallel to Rs after R_1 departing from Sc. M branched into M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} , M_{3+4} separating distad of M_{1+2} . M_4 is sharply flexed after it arising from M_{3+4} . Crossvein r m short. Grossvein r cua sinuate and connected with CuA at its point of separation into CuA₁ and GuA₂. CuA 2-branched; GuP single. Clavus with two anal veins, and A_2 branches.

Comparison. The new species is similar to $Pseudocossus\ punctulosus\ sp.$ nov. and $P.\ bellus\ sp.$ nov, but it is different from them in the following features on the forewing: R parallel to Sc before R dividing into R_1 and $Rs;\ M_{3+\ 4}$ separating distad of $M_{1+\ 2};\ M_4$ is sharply flexed after it arising from $M_{3+\ 4}$.

Etymology. Ancylo (from Latin: *curving*) + ven (from Latin: *veins*).

Key words Palaeontinidae, new species, fossil, Middle Jurassic, Inner Mongolia.